

the average annual increase was nearly 7,000. The population in 1890 was 207,905; in 1900, it was 276,749. In the following decade, 1900 to 1910, the annual increase jumped to 10,000, the total population gaining nearly 100,000 in that period. The next decade witnessed a decline in the rate of increase to about 7,500 per year, while in the decade just ended, (1930), the average annual increase was only about 5,800.

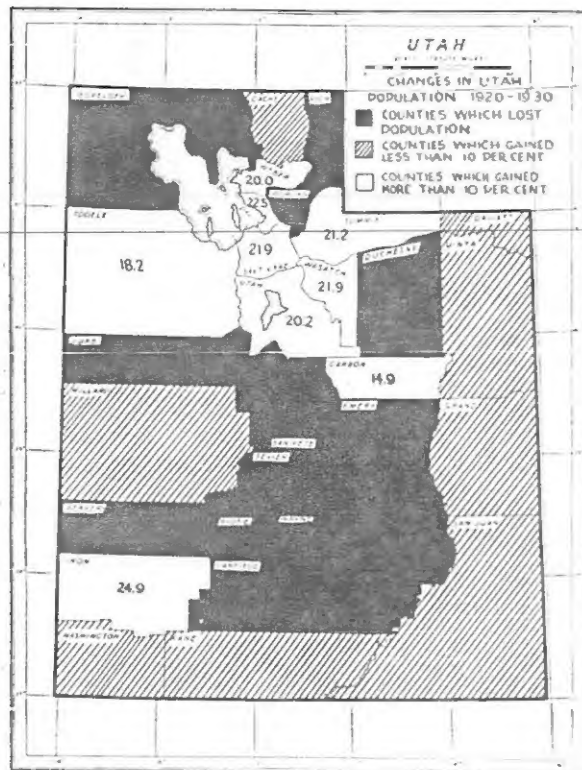


FIGURE 69—Showing the gain and decline in population by counties during last decade.

Declines for certain counties. The census of 1930 records a decrease in population in the following counties: Beaver, Box Elder, Duchesne, Emery, Juab, Morgan, Piute, Rich, Sanpete, Sevier, Wayne, and Garfield. The present economic depression may result in an increase in a proportionately large number of the counties during the present decade, due to the fact that many persons who left the state to find work in the cities have been disappointed, and are returning to their native communities in the hope of securing the use of enough land on which to grow a supply of food for the family. Eight counties: Cache, Daggett, Uintah, Grand, San Juan, Kane, Washington, and Millard gained less than ten per cent, which means that they practically just "held their own." The chief sources of population increase are the urban and mining

Of the above twenty-nine counties, seventeen increased in population between 1920 and 1930, and twelve show decreases. No new counties have been organized and there have been no changes in county boundaries since the census of 1920.

What will be the increase during the decade 1930 to 1940? There is some reason for thinking it will be smaller due to the fact that at present the state seems to have reached its economic maximum. Unless some new economic resources are developed the population will not increase. The surplus of births over deaths will make it necessary to migrate to other sections.

counties of Salt Lake, Weber, Utah, Davis, Summit, Carbon, Tooele, Iron, and Wasatch.

Age groups. Some writers on sociology have accounted for human progress on the basis of the preponderance of youth in the population. On this basis the state should be progressive, since its population shows a comparatively large percentage in the younger age groups. The percentage, however, has been getting steadily less since 1890.

In comparison with the United States as a whole, Utah ranks high in the proportion of population under 25 years of age. The population of the United States has 47.7 per cent under 25 years; Utah has 55.2 per cent. The nation as a whole, however, has 29 per cent in the age group 25 to 44, while Utah has only 25 per cent. Furthermore, the nation has a larger per cent in the age group over 50.

TABLE 24

THE PERCENTAGE OF THE UTAH AND UNITED STATES POPULATIONS IN VARIOUS AGE GROUPS BY DECADES SINCE 1890

(U. S. Census, 1930)

AGE GROUP	1890		1900		1910		1920		1930	
	Utah	U. S.	Utah	U. S.	Utah	U. S.	Utah	U. S.	Utah	U. S.
Under 1 year	3.1		3.3	2.5						
1-4	11.8	12.2	11.8	9.5	2.9	2.41	2.7	2.14	2.3	2.3
5-9	14.4	12.1	13.8	11.6	11.2	9.15	11.0	8.81	9.4	9.4
10-14	11.8	11.2	12.1	10.6	12.3	10.60	12.6	10.78	12.3	10.3
					10.9	9.90	11.5	10.07	11.7	9.3
15-19	10.2	10.5	10.7	9.9						
20-24	9.3	10.0	8.9	9.7	10.0	9.85	9.7	8.92	10.4	9.4
25-29	8.3	8.4	7.4	8.6	9.9	9.85	8.6	8.78	9.1	8.0
30-34	7.3	7.3	6.6	7.3	9.0	8.90	8.0	8.60	7.4	8.0
					7.3	7.58	7.2	7.63	6.7	7.4
35-39	5.4	6.2	5.8	6.5						
40-44	4.2	5.1	5.0	5.6	6.1	6.95		7.35		
45-49	3.4	4.4	3.6	4.5	5.0	5.72	12.0	6.00	12.0	14.0
50-54	3.0	3.7	3.0	3.8	4.0	4.86		5.45		
					3.6	4.24	8.0	4.48	8.9	10.6
55-59	2.2	2.7	2.3	2.9						
60-64	2.0	2.3	1.9	2.3	2.4	3.03		3.36		
65-69	1.6		1.7		1.8	2.47	5.1	2.82	5.5	6.8
70-74	2.5	1.1	2.5	1.2		1.83		1.96		
					2.5	1.21	2.5	1.32	3.2	3.8
75 and over	.9	1.0	1.1	1.5	1.0	1.27	1.1	1.39	1.2	1.6
Unknown	.3	.2	.3	.3	.3	.18	.1	.14		.1
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Sex composition. Utah has always had more males than females in its population. Of the 11,380 people in the territory in 1850, 6,046 were males and 5,334 were females. By 1860 the number of males was 20,255 while the number of females was 20,018. In 1870 the number of males to each 100 females was 103.5. The sex ratio (males to 100 females) in succeeding years are as follows:

1880	100.7	1910	111.5
1890	113.4	1920	106.8
1900	104.9	1930	104.9

The frontier selects a larger proportion of males than females. This tendency may largely account for the fact that Utah has always had a larger